# Translation

# PATENT COOPERATION TREATY



# INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference D80276PC	FOR FURTHER ACT	FOR FURTHER ACTION Sec Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)				
International application No.	International filing date	International filing date (day/month/year) Priority date (day				
PCT/EP2003/007425 09 July		9.07.2003)	11 July 2002 (11.07.2002)			
International Patent Classification (IPC) A61L 15/22	or national classification and	P¢				
Applicant	STOCKHAUS	EN GMBH				
This international preliminary eand is transmitted to the application.	examination report has been preant according to Article 36.	epared by this Inter	national Preliminary Examining Authority			
2. This REPORT consists of a total of5 sheets, including this cover sheet,						
This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).						
These annexes consist of a total of sheets.						
3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:						
1 Basis of the report						
II Priority	TI Priority					
III Non-establishm	The model is because of calcium with an analysis and the calcium and the second at the calcium.					
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Reasoned states						
VI Certain docume	VI Certain documents cited					
VII Certain defects	VII Certain defects in the international application					
VIII Certain observations on the international application						
Date of submission of the demand	r	ate of completion	of this report			
06 February 2004 (06.02.2004)		10 November 2004 (10.11.2004)				
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/EP		Authorized officer				
Facsimile No.		Telephone No.				

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (cover sheet) (July 1998)

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International application No.
PCT/EP 03/07425

v.	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement						
1.	Statement						
	Novelty (N)	Claims	• 1-16	YES			
		Claims	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NO			
	Inventive step (IS)	Claims	1-16	YES			
		Claims		NO			
	Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-16	YES			
		Claims		NO			

- Citations and explanations
  - 1). The set of claims (claims 1-16) submitted with the fax of 2 July 2004 is based on the originally filed claims and on the description (pages 18 to 20, as indicated in the fax).
  - 2). The present application includes a method for the production of water-absorbing, foam-type polymer structures corresponding to the composition as per claim 1 (and following claims 2-4), the products obtained therefrom (claims 5-7), a composite containing said polymer structure (claims 8, 14), the method for producing a composite as per claim 8 (claims 9-13), the use of said polymer structure or composite in chemical products (claim 15) and chemical products based on a polymer structure or composite of the preceding claims (claim 16).

D3, WO-A-97/17397, which is cited in the present application, discloses water-absorbing, foam-type crosslinked polymers containing a) acid-group-containing monoethylenically unsaturated monomers (acrylic acid), b) other monoethylenically unsaturated monomers (salts of acrylic acid), crosslinking agents, d) initiators, for example radicals and hydrogen peroxide, e) one or more

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surfactants, f) optionally, a solubilizer and g) thickeners, foam stabilizers, polymerization-control agents, fillers and/or cell-nucleation agents (see the abstract, claims 1-5, 15 and 16).

3). Following a detailed study of the arguments submitted by the applicant, it must be assumed that D3 relates to a method in which a polymerizable aqueous monomer solution and not an aqueous solution in which a polymer is already present is foamed in the presence of a crosslinking agent and polymerization is then initiated in the polymer foam.

Given the different method for the production of the water-absorbing, foam-type polymer structures, corresponding differences also arise in the polymer structures obtained by the present method. However, the polymers used in the present method are already polymerized but non-crosslinked polymers that were obtained by polymerization in the absence of a crosslinking agent. This type of polymerization takes place without gel formation and the residual monomer content is distinctly lower. The waterabsorbing, foam-type polymer structures in the current product claim 7 are distinguished in that they exhibit absorbency of at least 10 g/g at a pressure of 0.3 psi and an absorption rate of at least 2 g/(g.s). In view of the above-mentioned production method, this combination cannot be derived from the method disclosed in D3.

4), The subject matter of the current claims 1-16 is therefore considered to be novel in relation to D3 (PCT Article 33(2)). Novelty in relation to D1 and D2 has already been acknowledged in the written report.

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In the present method, a non-polymerizable 5). composition consisting of a polymer and a crosslinking agent is foamed and then crosslinked by heating, whereas in D3 a polymerizable monomer solution containing all the components necessary for polymerization is foamed and then polymerized. As a result, in the present method the foamed composition is crosslinked only if heat is supplied and therefore the composition can be spread on a substrate in a controlled manner in any desired atmosphere and then crosslinked to form a waterabsorbing foam. The polymer composition known from D3, on the other hand, requires for polymerization only a functioning initiator system; this presupposes the need for an inert gas atmosphere for polymerization of the foam and entails the risk of uneven spreading of the foam on a substrate.

Since neither documents D1 and D2, which are already mentioned in the written report, nor the above-mentioned document D3 disclose a method in which, instead of a polymerizable monomer solution, a solution containing a non-crosslinked, but crosslinkable, polymer is foamed and the resulting polymer is then crosslinked in the foamed solution, the present method can be considered inventive in relation to the cited prior art (PCT Article 33(3)). This applies also to the resulting water-absorbing polymer structures of the independent following claims 5 and 7, and to the subject matter of the following claims 2-4, 6 and 8-16.

6). The documents WO-A-96/21181 and WO-A-88/0981 which are cited in the application do not appear to concern the field of polymer foams.